

FRIDAY, APRIL 94, 1801.

London Offices of THE SUR, M. WHITE, 480 Strand, London, W. C.

AILY, Per Nonth...... PAILY AND SUNDAY, POP Year.....

Safety in the Streets.

There was a hearing on Wednesday before the State Board of Railroad Commiss upon the question whether the trolley electric system should be substituted for horse power upon two of the principal street car lines in the city of Brooklyn.

The most prominent advocates of the

change were Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, who is the President of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and Gen. HERRY W. SLO-CUM, who is the President of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. Gen. BLOOUM referred to the talk about danger from the trolley system as "rot," and called attention to the fact that electric railways of this sort are operated in front of the State Capitol at Albany and the national Capitol at Washington without harm. It cannot be truthfully denied, however

that electricity is now used in the streets of New York and Brooklyn and many other American cities in such a way as constantly to endanger human life; and people may very naturally object to any increase in its use unless every possible safeguard is adopted to prevent injury. Only last Saturday evening, two horses belonging to a resident of Brooklyn were killed on Broadway, in this city, by stepping on a wire heav-My charged with electricity. The wire was used for telegraphic purposes, and would have been harmless if left in place, but it had fallen across an electric light wire, from which it drew a deadly current. It was a mere matter of chance that the victims were horses instead of human beings. On Sunday in Chattanooga a fireman received a shock from an electric light wire near a burning house and was instantly killed; and accidents of a similar nature occur in some part of the country almost every week. The lesson which they teach is ob-vious. We should not go any further in the introduction of electricity as a motive power or for any purpose, except under conditions thich insure protection to human life.

Bo far as electric light is concerned, we are informed by an accomplished electrician that there is no difficulty whatever in making the wires perfectly safe by making them large enough. It is simply a question of post. If this is true, there is not the slightest excuse for permitting any electric light wires to occupy the streets of a city except such as are large enough to be safe. As to the trolley system, that also should be excluded unless it can be made equally free from danger. In determining the question the Railroad Commissioners should be guided, not by the opinions or desires of persons interested in railroad companies which desire to substitute electricity for horse power, but by the views of competent electrical experts who have no interest whatever to promote by telling anything but the absolute truth. The opinion of a man like THOMAS A. EDIson or Prof. John TROWBRIDGE of Harvard College would form a sound basis for a correct decision; but without the sanction of me such men as these the desired substitution should not be permitted.

There is no more propriety in putting deadly electric wires which are liable to kill people into the public streets than there ould be in using the streets as places for the storage of nitro-glycerine or dynamite.

The World's Fair on Sunday.

The Independent has obtained the views of ety-seven Roman Catholic and Protestant Archbishops and Bishops as to the question of opening or closing the coming World's Fair at Chicago on Sunday.

The canvass shows that an overwhelming majority of the Protestant prelates are strongly opposed to the Sunday opening, and that of the twenty-two Roman eccle slastics fourteen would only admit the public during the afternoon at Two only out of twenty-five Bishops of the Episcopal Church declare themselves for Sunday afternoon opening. The Methodist Bishops, white and col ored, with a single exception, and he colored. are for closing the Exhibition altogether on that day. The remainder, representing the Moravians and the Evangelical Association.

are all against Sunday opening. The grounds for the Roman Catholic negative are expressed by Archbishop IRELAND of St. Paul. They are that Sunday "is already too seriously attacked, whether from the greed of capital or the aggressiveness of irreligion," for us "to yield, even in a lesser degree, to its adyersaries during solemn national occurrences." The interests of labor also, in his opinion, require that the day should be kept for rest: and whatever tends to diminish its inviolability tends to the injury of the work-"Our accustomed observance of day," he adds, "is the glory of America."

Bishop CLARK of Rhode Island represents the Episcopal opposition to Sunday opening when he says that the Exhibition cannot be opened on Bunday "without shocking the religious sensibilities of the great majority of our reople," and without setting an example which "might be very disastrous and lead to the throwing open of all sorts of popular amusements on Sunday." That is substantially the view of the Methodist and other Protestant Bishops who are against Sunday opening.

The other side is represented by Archbishop RYAN of Philadelphia, who can see no violation of the Sabbath in permitting the public to walk through the grounds and admire the products of human industry and the fine arts, which tend to improve and refine the mind." Therefore he would open the gates on Sunday afternoons. So also Archbishop Janesens of New Orleans thinks that "if a Christian gives a reasonable time in the morning to religious devotions. he may be allowed to indulge in an innocent eful recreation in the afternoon Bishop GRAFFOR of the Episcopal Church regards it as "Pharisaical hypocrisy" to sure " some poor laborer who goes into a ture guilery or listens to a band of music on Sunday. He would open the de-partments devoted to art after 13 s'clock on Sunday, believing that shutting the gates entirely "would only be interests of the saloons and theetree." The single colored Methodist Bishot who is in favor of Sunday opening is Bishop TURNER. He thinks that descaration of the day would be prevented rather than enraged by such a course. "With a hund or more thousand visitors all the time

Exposition, they will naturally gravitate to every centre of vice and corruption." He would open the gates in the afternoon at a reduction of the price for admission, but would stop the machinery and everything calling for special labor, allow no buying or selling except of substantial food, give sacred concerts, temperance and moral lectures, and have presching by "ministers of the Gospel, all without regard to race and color." The managers, he says, "could procure colored singers enough could procure colored singers enough alone to have two or three concerts in opera-tion at the same time," and hundreds of ministers among the visitors would be glad to take turns at the preaching.

If the question were put to the vote of the people of the Union, would not the great majority agree with the small minority of the Bishops who argue for Sunday oper We have no doubt that that would be the result, for Sunday is the day when this great najority can best enjoy such a display. As to the comparatively small amount of labor involved in the opening, there would be no trouble. Multitudes of people would welome the opportunity to perform it, as multitudes are glad to run Sunday cars and trains for the accommodation of churchgoers. If it would be wrong to go to the Chicago Exhibition on Sunday, is it not also wrong that the Central Park here in New York should be most often crowded on that day? Where is the moral distinction between enjoying the teauty and the recreations of that pleasure ground and enjoying and profiting by the magnificent display of a World's Fair? As for ourselves, we can-

not see it. At this very time a petition to the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, asking that that building be opened on Sunday, is receiving great numbers of signatures, and they are the names of religious people in great part. If it is profitable for the people to visit that display of the treasures of art and industry on Sunday, it would be of far greater profit for them to observe and study the vastly more comprehensive museum which a World's Fair is.

What are the people to do on Sunday ! Even when they go to church more than ninetenths of the day still remains. They must do something, for mere idleness is the devil's opportunity. They must have means of recreation, and what could be better for that purpose than a grand display of the world's achievements in art and industry, showing the progress of mankind in civilization and

The Federal Constitution of Australia.

On the 9th of this month the Federal Convention, which has been sitting at Sydney, adopted a Federal Constitution for the Australian colonies, and adjourned sine die. Since the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention in 1787 there has been no political event of larger significance for the English-speaking race. For the newly born Commonwealth of Australia, unlike the Dominion of Canada, is evidently destined to a long and memorable career of independence.

The principal features of the projected Federal Constitution are now known to us, but before marking some points of resemblance and contrast to the Federal organic laws of the United States and Canada, we should recall the fact that the work accomplished at the Sydney Convention is by no the plan of union formed by the Philadelphia Convention had to be sanctioned by the old Congress of the Confederation, and also by State Conventions convoked in each of the thirteen original States. In like manner, the federative scheme adopted at Sydney will have to be ratified by the individual colonies of the Australian Continent, by Tasmania and by New Zealand; and it must further command the approval of the imperial Parliament at Westminster. It is by no means certain that South Australia will accept the proposed Constitution, and the adhesion of New Zealand is far more doubtful. Indeed, New Zealand seems likely to stand out as long as did North Carolina and Rhode Island; and some important amendments of the present draft may be needed to surmount the reluctance and the jealousy of the mere existence of a Federal Common wealth of Australia must exercise upon New Zealand a power of attraction almost as irresistible as the force of gravitation.

With the exception of one important provision, which we will notice presently, the Federal organic law of the Commonwealth of Australia is modelled on the Constitution of the United States. Its framers have had the wisdom to furnish some of the safeguards and guarantees of State rights, which are indispensable if a confederation is to be held back from drifting into a homogeneous empire. Of obvious utility from this point of view is the fundamental declaration that all powers not explicitly conferred upon the Commonwealth are reserved to the constituent States. If the type of government . were presidential, that would be a sheet anchor of political safety, a prop unshakable on which the habit of self-government might rest. Passing from this pregnant reservation to the rights expressly bestowed upon the Federal ment, we find that while the figurehead or ostensible executive will continue for the present to be a Vicercy, or Governor-General, appointed by the Crown. the real powers of administration will be vested in seven Secretaries, to be called "the Queen's Ministers of State for the Commonwealth." These Ministers, who will constitute the Federal Cabinet, are to be collectively and individually responsible to the Australian House of Representatives. Here, of course, the Sydney Convention was swayed by the example offered by the Canadian Dominion. Deferring for the moment the consideration of this feature, we observe next that the Federal logislative functions are lodged in a Legislature consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, the latter to be chosen by direct election, and the former, as in our own ountry, by the Legislatures of the constituent States. Whether the powers of these two Houses should be strictly coordinate, was a question hotly debated in the Sydney Conrention; but in the end the advocates of English parliamentary traditions won the day. In the Commonwealth of Australia all money bills must originate in the House of Representatives; the Senate cannot amend such measures; it can only affirm or reject them, The power of the purse, in other words, and inferentially the power of the sword, is to be lodged irrevocably in the hands of the people's direct representatives. We may add that the members of both Houses are to be paid a salary of \$2,500 year each, a sum considerably larger than that originally allotted to the members of the American Congress; and this will doubt-

ing men of parts and of ambition is more distinctly recognized. We encounter another point of likeness to our Constitution in the judicial functions assigned to the Australian Federal Government. There is to be a Supreme Court of Australia, whose jurisdiction and procedure have apparently been modelled on those of

in the early years of their Pederal experi-ment, the Australians shall happen to have a Chief Justice like our JOHN MARKALL, ably tend toward a degree of centralisation which the provisions of their organic law do not at present contemplate. Much will undoubtedly depend on the temper and convictions of the first occupants of that important office. Meanwhile, there will be another still stronger force tending to draw the several colonies toward unification. We refer to the arrangement by which the Federal Ministers are made accountable to the directly elected spokesmen of the people. The people fear not the executive agents of their own spokesmen, and they will submit at their hands to usurpations and encroschments which otherwise they would repel. By adopting, therefore, the parliamentary as contradistinguished from the presidential form of federal governfear, a step which will lead to the eventual effacement of State rights. It remains to be seen whether South Australia and New Zea land will not insist on the abandonment of this dangerous principle.

We shall know in a few months, and it may be in a few weeks, whether the Commonwealth of Australia has entered on the path which will ultimately group it with a highly centralized republic like France, or with such genuine confederacies as the United States and Switzerland.

The Massacre at Bissac.

The little island of Bissao has just witnessed the massacre of nearly every man in the Portuguese garrison, over 400 souls fallvictims to the assault of 6,000 native warriors. In the history of the West Coast of Africa no tragedy of equal proportions is recorded in which the whites

Bissno is at the mouth of the Gebs River, a little south of French Senegambia. In 1888. when the scramble for Africa was at its height, Portugal, by a little trading with France, secured permission to occupy about 17,000 square miles of territory on the mainland watered by the Geba River and opposite the Bisagos archipelago. This little region, which, with Portugal's possessions further south is now known as Portuguese Guinea, is a fertile, well-watered country, with a population of not more than 150,000 people and an annual trade of about \$500,000. Bissao, which is the largest of the Bisagos Islands, has a fort at its east end commanding the entrance into the river that forms the trade route into the country. There is no Portuguese settlement except at the east end of the Island, and the fort, which had a garrison of a few score of Portuguese troops and about 400 native soldiers,

was doubtless the scene of the tragedy. At Lisbon the Governor of Portuguese Guinea is blamed for the disaster, and it is said he will be removed at once. The fort on Bissao was his residence, and in attacking that point the natives struck at the seat of government. Only about 600 natives live at Bissao, and as the force of hostiles is reported to be ten times that number, most of the rebellious blacks must have come from the mainland and the neighboring islands. The islanders are skilful boatmen, and have the reputation of being formidable enemies. In the days of the slave trade these natives were of great service as slave catchers to the white outlaws engaged in the business. For years after the civilized world began its war on the trade British cruisers never left the neighborhood of the Bisagos Islands.

We are likely to hear that Portuguese misrule is responsible for the massacre at Bissao; and this is not the only quarter in Africa where the native populace have little love for their Portuguese rulers. If the discontent and hatred, which may some day bring disaster, is smouldering in the breast of the natives.

The Decoration of Inspector Byrnes.

In reply to an interpellation on the subject, the Marquis DI BUDINI explained in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday that the decoration conferred by King Hum-BERT on Inspector BYRNES, and politely declined by him, was not offered until the Sovernment had been assured that our police authorities would permit the officer to accept it. The whole affair was a "trivial neident," added the Marquis.

In one view it was trivial, but the motives that influenced the Inspector in refusing a decoration which would have appealed irresistibly to the vanity of many men, were both honorable and important. He declined it because he did not think it becoming in an American citizen to accept such a distinction from a monarch. The simple title of American citizen was enough for him, he explained.

Therein Inspector BYRNES was right, and ne displayed the spirit which should animate every other citizen of this republic. The graded titles, orders, and decorations which belong to an aristocracy and a monarchy are altogether apart from us. We have nothing to do with them. They are contrary to our political principles. They mark social dis-tinctions and establish social classifications which do not exist here. They are conferred by sovereigns who have no right to their ses under the theory of our political system. We hold that the sovereignty rests in the people and in them alone.

The only orders and decorations which could possibly recognize the real distinction of an American citizen are those indicative of sovereignty. He cannot allow himself to be treated as a subject, for he is a ruler.

Inspector BYRNES acted according to right principles, and the Italian Government should honor him the more for his consistency and true republican spirit.

It is a curious thing, and there is a strong argument in favor of monogamy in it, that arlists who portray pretty girls seem to have one ideal girl apiece, and no more. Their limita-tion in this regard is easily accordance by rence to the work of the illustrators whose giri pictures in current periodicals are most familiar to us. Mr. Du Maurinu's giri is naturally the one that first suggests herself. How many, many years it seems since we first knew her! She were hoop skirts then, didn' she? Or does she antedate even crincline She has come down with us through all successions of fashion and fancy; through erinoline, chignon, roller skating, setheticism, positiv-ism, long skirts, short skirts, high shoulders, muscularity, lawn tennia, and golf, the same girl; scarcely any older, and practically unchanged in limb or lineament. Any one of us, would know Du Hausien's girl in whatever

would know Dr. Madeier's girl in whatever srowd we saw her.

For cis-atlantic girls we look in Life. A damsel belonging to Mr. J. A. Mittowerz, used to lead her features to that journal, a person with an oval face and rather notable length of limb, who appears less eften now, worse luck, than formerly. She was pretty and pleasant and never lost her individuality, however often she might change her coffure or the feature of the gown. Life's old friends will all the ion of her gown. Life's old friends will all re-member her, as they will also recall Mr. Mo-Vickan's charming but somewhat supercilious tailor-made girl; Mr. Arwoop's girl with the black eyes and short face: Mr. Van Schark's An-de-sidele, Paris-bred maiden, who wears Worth's creations with such Mophistophe-lian effect; Mr. Dana Gizzon's double X non-

parell: and that dear slump virgin of Mr. Weressel's, obviously country-bred and fin-lahed at one of the best schools for young ladies. They are all as distinct as they are familiar. No one asks which of Mr. McVroxeach of these clever gentlemen has one girl in

Shall we not argue from this interesting fact that one woman and no more was allotted to each man, and when her image has once beno other image can get a place there? His mind is subject to her spell, and his fingers are irresistibly and automatically true to her.

The Hon. HENRY WATTERSON persists in his newly developed opposition to CLEVELAND. His nomination, Col. WATTERSON SAYS, "depends entirely upon the attitude of the State of New York." If New York is not for him in the National Convention, he cannot be nominated. That settles the question. The Stuffed Prophet

There will be a notable meeting in Chick ering Hall on the first of May to commemorate the removal this spring of over 2,000 in-York State to Institutions provided by the State and in charge of State officers. It is the celebration of the good work accomplished by men and women who banded themselves together with the name of the State Charities Aid Association, and began a crusade four years ago against the county system of caring

for the poor insane. Investigation, chiefly through visitations by good women to the poorhouses, had shown that patients were almost uniformly neglected, and that often unteld miseries were endured by them. The Legislature was importuned ear after year to change the laws for earing for the insane, but opposition was met through the appropriations. By continued exposure of the bad methods then employed in the asylums the Legislature passed acts in 1890 and 1891 giving the entire charge and maintenance of the dependent poor to the Stare.

Those who are expected to address the meet

ng are Grover Cleveland, Joseph H. Choate, Bishop HENRY C. POTTER, OSWALD OTTEN-HENRY VAN DYKE, HENRY E. HOWLAND, and JOHN M. BOWERS, Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, President of the State Charities Aid Association.

The Candidate Overtion THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer of this communication, without being a a Democrat." Jeffersonian and Jacksonian dates since 1840, when too young, by seven years, to cast a vote. He has aimed to keep himself posted on the political as well as the general history of the country. He is a fre-Bun's views on the candidate question are will result in a sweeping victory for the people.

Did it ever occur to the advocates of Mr. Cleveland's nomination that no President of the United States, serving one term. and after defeat for a second term before the people, was ever after elected President? Neither of the Adamses, after falling of reflection, was seriously thought of as a candidate afterward. Mr. Van Buren was elected by the Democrats in 1836, but was defeated in 1840 by Gen. Harrison, probably the weakest candidate that was ever elected. Mr. Van Buren wanted the nomination in 1844, but unwisely committed himself against the annexation of Texas, subject then agitating the popular mind for the nomination, James K. Polk, alnost unknown in national politics, receiving it, and being elected over the magnetic Henry Clay. The writer was too young at the time to remember all the objections again t Mr. Van Buren's candidacy, but he remembers distinctly the use that was made of his letter against annexation. That defeated him for President had he been nominated. The de-President had be been nominated. The demand for annexation took the popular heart, and with it swept Mr. Polk into the Presidential chair, and Mr. Clay, who had committed himself against annexation, forever from the field of Presidential possibilities: a field that he had occupied for twenty consecutive years.

Mr. Cleveland, ignoring the mistakes of these letter writers, or ignorant of the fact that they wrote them and thereby ruined their Presidential hopes, dashes off a hasty letter against free colmage, though popular in his own party

ar. Cleveland, ignoring the mistages of these letter writers, or ignorant of the fact that they wrote them and thereby ruined their Presidential hopes, dashes off a hasty letter against free coinages, thouch popular in his own party and universally demanded by the Alliance people! The unwisdom of such conduct is unpardonable. He seems to have a penchant for saying or doing asionishing things—often right things at the wrong time, or right things in the wrong way, or things indifferent that had better never have been said or done at all. There was no wisdom in his order about the flags, his gift to the Pope, or his tariff message. They embarrassed him, weakened him as a candidate, and hurt the party whose candidate he was. The tariff message, besides being inopportune, was undignified in some of its expressions, and needlessly offensive to the opposition, who made it the chief weapon in their hands to work his defeat.

A man intrenched in office, if honest, capable, and clean, has all the advantage over an opposing candidate who has not been tried. Yet, with this sivantage, Mr. Cleveland was defeated by a man of medicore ability, taken up from the tail end of Presidential possibilities! His defeat in 1888 is almost wholly attributable to his strange blunders. Suppose he should be nominated in 1892, what guarantee have we that he would not, as a candidate, put his foot into some snare laid by his foes, or open his mouth and put his foot in that? The occasion for the letter against free coinage was furnished by the foes of Democracy, and getting his foot in the trap the plutocrats of the Republican party have lavished much praise on him of late. But these are "Greeks bearing gifts," whom we have reason to fear. Their wooden horse is filled with foes, and their aim is to capture our democratic Troy. They want Cleveland's nomination, not because they want him for President, but because they want him for President, but because they want him for President has because they want him for President has the case was ally De

cause he will be the easiest man to beat. That is the schome.

A man unable to carry his own State, generally Democratic, should not be thought of as a candidate. New York may be necessary to elect the next President. The man above all others to carry it overwhelmingly, and to sweep along with it one-third of the other Northern States, is Governor Hill, the shrewdest politician and the wisest statesman in America for his years. Hill, with a strong lieutenant from Indiana or litinois, will win a Jacksonian victory, and hold the reins of government with a Jacksonian grasp.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 18.

Just What Keeley, the Motor Man, to Doing.

Just What Keeley, the Motor Man, is Being.

From a Recent Contesten.

I am making a sympathetic harness for the polar terrestrial force—first, by exciting the sympathetic concordant force that exists in the corpuscular interstitial domain, which is concordant to it; and, second, after the concordance is established, by negatizing the thirds, sixthe, and ninths of this concordance, thereby inducing high velocities with great power by intermittent negation, as associated with the dominant thirds. Again, take away the sympathetic latent force that all matter is moregnated with the onnective link between the finite and the infinite would be dissociated, and gravity would be neutralized, thereby bringing all visible and invisible aggregations back into the great etheric realm.

Every Cow Her Own Milkmaid. From the Homer Index.

From the Homer Index.

J. G. Thompson has received a patent for his automatic milker. An eccentric, three inches in diameter, is attached to the cow jaw, From this leads a wire connecting with clastic ninples on the udder, each of which is fitted with a valve, making it an air pumm when in motion. When the cow chews her cud the eccentric revolves and the wire is worked back and forth like a piston, creating suction in the nipples. The milk as it is drawn runs into a bycket-uspended below. The invention will relieve the dairyman of much labor.

Strong Testimony for Mr. Huribert From the Section Straid.

When a write stands up for her hashend in a case this seek, it is pretty safe to bet on his innecessor even

"Can you seek !" he asked anxiously, ere he poppe the question.
"I don't know," she answered. "but I—I can try."

To Suit his Saturday Night Galt. "What a curious way to build a path," said Hawkins, who was spending Sunday with Hankinson in the saburts. "You have laid it out on the pattern of a stroke of Hayaning."

"You" said Hrs. Hankinson. "John ness that path when he somes home from the civb fieluriday nights." It mayes the laware and skrake." POLITICAL NOTES.

The first three months of LEG have been practically wasted by the leaders of the Republican party in New York in a fusite effort to compose the differences and discricts, and which have sprung up in several districts, and which have been aggravated by delay and by general mismanagement. The truth of the matter is that the local Republican machine is in an utterly demoralized condition, and is less serviceable for purposes of a political campaign viscable for purposes of a political campaign than it has been at any time during the last twenty years. The reason why contents in the Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third districts have not been settled is partly due to lask of good central leaderable, but chiefly to the demoralized condition of the other district organizations, lew of which are in any; etter shape that those which committees have been appointed to harmonize.

three months after the death of Samuel J. Tü-den, and five months after the death of John

Kelly. While Mr. Arthur was the acknowledged and unchallenged leader of the local Re-publicars, whom from a disorganized mass of oters led alternately by traitors and fanation he had transformed into a well-disciplined army under trained and trustworthy captains, they were able to give the Democrats a hard fight in almost every part of town. The election of Mr. Arthur to the Vice-Presidency, and his in almost every part of town. The election of Mr. Arthur to the Vice-Presidency, and his subsequent promotion to the higher office of President. Withdrew him from the field of municipal politics, and his death closed the chapter of Republican victories in New York, No one then or since has appeared from local Republican ranks to take his place. The late John J. O'Brien tried his hand for a time, only to be afterward expelled from the organization of which he had been the leader. Then Police Justice Boion B. Smith followed. a lieutenant of Mr. O'Brien's, as Mr. O'Brien had been of Mr. Arthur's, but it was not long before he too, fell into disrepute among machine Republicans. Three years ago Jacob M. Patterson, then a Police Justice, succeeded to Republican generalship, but he has done worse than his immediate predecessors. Patterson is a combination of the Scatchman and the German, arbitrary, dogmatic, stera, matter of fact, business-like, and unconclistory. A butcher by trade and a politician by accident, he has few of the attributes of the successful party leader, being deficient in the Scatch, the Tenth Assembly, which, during the fificen, years by tween 1871 and 1886, was represented in the State benate for cight years and the Assembly for eight years by Republicans, and which in 1885 dow. Hill carried by but 31 votes. is to-day a Democratic atronghold by 3,000, and in the election of last November, with three Democrats and one Republican running for Alderman, the Republican was third in the race.

Not only are the Bepublicans without an effi-

cient local leader in New York, but they are practically without district leaders. Nearly all Mr. Arthur's lieutenants are dead or out of olitics. In the former category are Burns of Eighth, Bleackie of the Thirteenth, Brady of A few of the old leavers, efficient in their time. have, like Barney Biglin in the Eighteenth, held over, but no new men qualified to take the places of the reti-ed ones have appeared. In two of the twenty-four districts, the Fifteenth and Nineteenth, the Republican district leaders are in the saloon business and therefore not untrammelled in their proceedings, while in three other districts, the Third. Twentieth, and Twenty-thirl, the Republican leaters hold, or have held, places by Democratic appointment and are, on that account, neither willing nor able to make a very vigorous warfare against their political opponents. The hepublican district leader in the Twenty-second district which gave Harrison in 1889 nearly 8,000 votes, is a near relative of the Police Cantain of that precinct. The present leader of the Third res des in the Nireteenth; so does the present leader in the Fifth. The Republicans did not elect their local candidates for both Aldermen and Assembly is a solitary district of New York last year. In one district they secured an Assemblyman; in the remaining twenty-two their candidates were beaten. held over, but no new men qualified to take the

In the First Assembly district the Republiand since he has had official charge of it no Doric pillars, walls, or windows. Everything can organization in the First district has suf-fered a decline. The condition of things in the and Fourth not much botter. The Republican organization in the Eighth is a shell, made up of a handful of voters who am united, sill told to but 1900 at the least election in E total poil of over 6,000, though Hairison had in the district, leas than three years ago, 5,043 votes. In the Fifth Assembly district the Republican organization is made up entilely of petit leaders and their adherents. There are six facil as headed by Mesers. French. Dodd. Allen. Donovan. Mooney, and Carroll. Concerning each of the six, the other five cordially agree that it is merely a "side show" for the Democrata, and as there appears to be no one to dispute the correctness of this diagnosis, the Republican Harmony Committee has had no end of trouble since it tackled the Fifth in January. May finds it no nearer a solution than when it started. Districts Une. Two. Three Four. Five. Bix. and Eight include the entire city south of Houston street, and in only one of these can the Republicans be and Fourth not much botter. The Republican

the districts south of Houston Street, and a but, notwithstanding that fact, the Republicans of this city could still hope to make a successful showing even if bereft of strong support in this territory were they strong elsewhere. But, unfortunately for them, they are nearly as badly off above Houston street as nearly as badly off above Houston street as below. With the one exception of the Nineteenth district into which voters from other parts of town are moving, the Hopublican strength is steadily falling off. The Saventh and Eleventh, which used to be strong and sure Republican districts, passed into the Democratic column last year, and it looks a good deal as if both would stay there in the future. They used to give 1,500 Republican majority each, but it has steadily declined, and keeps declining. Blaine had but 120 in the former and but 225 in the latter. Harrison's majority in the Seventh was 249, and in the Eleventh 264. The Twenty-first district, which used to be an impregnable itepublican stronghold, has been shaken to its foundationa, and is to-day no longer to be relied upon, for while the Democratic vots is gaining the Henubican vote is falling off, and before 1592, it will be at the present rate of change, securely Democratic. In the Twenty-second, and Twenty-third districts, the two big and growing districts of the east side, the advantage of the constantly increasing vote is wholy on the side of the Democracy. They gain three votes where the Republicans cannot, hone to gain more than one. In the Twenty-fourth Assembly district, beyond the Hariem, things look brighter for the Republicans, but last year they became involved in a controversy over Congressmen and ran two candidates. below. With the one exception of the Nine

At the end of three months' labor and conference and with summer at hand the Repubican leaders in New York city find themselves utterly unable to cope with the differences which exist in their own ranks, not to speak of any serious and united effort to compete with any serious and united effort to compete with and oppose the Democracy here. Their Harmony Committee of five holds sessions only, it would appear, to emblither the warling liepublican antagonists, and thus to secure a pretext to adjourn. That is the state of the case in districts Five and Thirteen, in the other disputed and contested districts where turnuall prevails so pretence of amounting out the dimensions and the case in the case

This British Evangelies.

To run Rorron or Tan Sen-Sir: The anachron mind the saying of some one regarding the late Dr. Wordsworth. Bishop of Lincoln England, that "one half or him is in Seaven and the offer helf has been dead a thousand year." If would be nest the worse for the world if each half of Father Ignation would join the other.

Very Likely.

"Was it not Emerson who said: "Give me the man who whisties at his work! !" "I think it was. He probably wanted the postman to come with his mail."

On the Volcano's Bigs.

Henderson," sebbed Ribel, after they had bee ryied a few weeks, " I have been all thethrough the ouse to-day." "You darling—don't you think it a dear little house? "Yo-yes, Henderson. But, Henderson, where are all those plaques I painted for you while we were en-gaged?"

Disastrous Penny Ante. THE COMING WAR.

to be Attached Through Maleton LONDON, April 10,-In spite of the old French saying that guns are made to be fired, many people believe that the very extent and perfec-tion of the armaments in Europe form a sure guarantee of lasting peace. In other words, the impression is growing that the powers are so well armed that they are afraid of each other. On the other hand, the majority of French writers upon this subject, while expressing their ardent wishes for peace, seem to have settled down to the conviction that war must come. The peace of Europe, they say, is at the mercy of a whim or an accident; and the consequences of e ther, if this view be correct, sannot be averted even by a wholesome dread of smokeless powder and of the military surprises which that mysterious thing is believed to hold in reserve. Chester A. Arthur died on Nov. 15, 1886, just

there was a secret treaty between Belgium and Germany, guaranteeing to the latter the right to march troops through Belgium in the coming Franco-German war. Then the Generois same out with the same a-sertion, and backed it up with evidence from what it calls the

most authentic sources."
"In 1885," our Genevan contemporary says. at a soir se at the residence of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin an English officer remarked that the French would never be able to recapture the line of the Rhine on account of the formidable works that defend t. A Prussian General, who is now a great favorite of Emperor William, replied that Gertempt to invade France from the east. The French. he said. have massed their best troops on the eastern frontiera and they are commanded by their best Generals, and on that side they have accumulated reserves of artillers and munitions such as no other nation

commanded by their best Generals, and on that side they is a accumulated reserves of artillery and munitions such as no other nation possesses."

"Then," said one of the guests, "the great struggle in all probability will be in Belutum military attaché protested, he was told by another General, who belongs at present to the military Cabinet of the Emperor, that there were superior necessities to be considered, and that Belgium had already several times witnessed the abook of arms between France and Germany."

The General the abook of arms between France and Germany."

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The General the necessity that the Germany."

The General the necessity that the German troops should pass through Belgium. France, he said, wanted a revenge, She was preparing it and was encouraged by Russia. A victory for France would mean general revolution at abort notice. The countries honeycombed by socialism would be most threatened, and Belgium was the one above all others that was most troubled by socialism. In the general interest, therefore, it was necessary to take from France all possibility of winning. To-day France could not be conquered by attacking her on the east the only possible way to vanquish her was imposs ble to loresee the present necessary to take from France all possibility of Belgium. Of that the Emperor was reserved to attack her on the north. The treaties which guarantee the neutrality of Belgium. Of that the Emperor was reserved to attack her on the north. The treaties which guarantee the neutrality of the said model of the sample of the German troops through Belgium. Of that the Emperor was reserved to other hand, Belgium whose neutrality would not be violated, but simply cluded, would have a right to compensations. There were certain neighboring territories which would necessarily be allotted to her."

The King replied that Belgium wanted no annexation: that, while she did not want to lose any terr tory, she exitainly did not want to take any, and that the

From the Philodelphia Record.

One of the most wonderful old men of Phila-delphia and indred of the entire country, is the Rev. Dr. William Henry Furnes, the former pastor of the First Unitarian Church, who will celebrate his Sith birthday on Mon-day. Notwithstanding his great age. Dr. Fur-

From the Philadelphia Telegraph

There was an interesting talk on misfit police uniforms at the meeting of the Lieutenants this morning. Superintendent Lamon instructed the Lieutenants to return all badly fitting garments to the contractor, as no man would be allowed to go on the street with a hisfit uniform, and they would lose pay for each day lost by reason of having imperfectating garments.

such day lost by reason of having imperfectfitting garments.

This laudable desire to show off the Adonislike forms of the policemen brought Lieut.
Thompson to his feet. He thought it would be
impossible to get the fits required, as some of
his men had returned their clothing twice, and
it had come back as baggy and imperfect as
when sent. The Sunerintendent informed the
disasenting officer that the excuse was not a
good one. He said the officers could send the
clothing back every day, if necessary, until it
was made to fit, and once more announced
that the misti policemen would lose his day's
pay after May 1.

She Smoked Cigars, but He Couldn't Get a Divorce.

From the Chicago Ball. At Cleveland recently John B. Thomas, a wealthy resident of Euclid avenue, and for divorce, and the lawyers wrangled in court for two whole days before the fact was brought out that the plaintiff base! his claim to a divorce solely upon the fact that his wife smoked cigars. Then the Judgo awakened from his doze and dismissed the case with the remark: "If smoking cigars were a valid cause for divorce no married man would be safe. What would you have said if your wife had bled a sult for divorce yeaterday alleging that you were an habitual smoker? Go home and look up your cigars."

Baby's Long Voyage in the Driftwood.

Ennis. Tex., April 16.—A curious story was told on the streets to-day by one John Fellers, representing himself as living in the Trinity bottoms about fourteen miles east of Ennis. He said that lest Wednosday a colored woman living along the river bank lost her two-rear-old child, a boy just able to walk and search was made, but unsuccessfully, and the mother gave it up for lost. Further, that some fishermen while returning from an excursion found the babe, alive and well, perched on some driftwood drifting placidly toward the Gulf, about twenty miles down the river; that it took the fishermen two days to discover the mother and restore the babe to its home. From the Dallas News.

Brunk Comes on Hendache Bay.

Prent Cemes on Headache Bey.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

ADEL, Ge. April 17.—The rice beer sold in this town is almost fatal in its effects. But it does not affect a person at once. A man may drink it to-day, and not get drunk until to-morrow. Then it strikes him unawares and completely prostrates him. A printer stopped only a week in this town, and caught the "impama." He left town before being selzed with them, but before he got two miles away he was as crary as a loon. He was seen running up the road and acting so that the neighbors were notified to look out for a crasy man.

Conciliating the Late Lamented. From the Atchison Globe.

There is a widew in town who is thinking seriously of marrying again. But she is so afraid her first husband will be offended that she visting his grave and trans to him to forgive her. His grave has been better attended to the last six months than ever before. She has an idea that this attention will consiliate him.

Bled of a Spider's Bite. From the Courier-Journal

LITTLE ROCE, Ark., April 17.—Word was re-ceived to-day of the death of a 6-year-old boy named McMuzie Alexander, at the home of his father, to Bebastian county, from the bire of a spider. The lad was bit ton on the arm.

A Comforting Sermon.

"The effect of the Rev. Mr. Harkin's serms of Rev. Mr. Harkin's serms of the few was lost." But he few harms to be the few was as one of the chartes was as one of the party of the few was rather assessed as a begin, and the

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOVE

When Ward McAllister first came into prominence before the general public, as the result of his now famous remark about society being limited to 400, he shunned reporters and rarely allowed himself to be interviewed. At that time he was a very hard man to get at, and only occasional glimpses of him could be obtained by the reporters. Fince the centennial ball, however, mr. McAllister seems to have become smitten with a liking for reporters, and he is no longer the frigid being that he once was. What is more, he watches the newpapers closely, and cuts out all the references to himself, which he pastes in serae books kept for that purpose. The number of allusions to him and interviews with him that have been printed since he lifted the veil of exclusiveness surrounding him must be very large, since be has now three scrap books full, or vermear to it.

All the New York newspapers yesterday spoke of the newly elected President of the Republican League as "John B. Clarkson." Republican League as "John B. Clarkson."
The distinguished ex-heademan of the present
Administration says that he was christened
James bullivan Clarkson, and that he does not
like to be called John Nullivan. The nickname seems fit for so redoubtable a knockerout of Democrats as he proved himself to be,
but if his name i. James, and he likes it, is
would seem best to ca i him so.

The last boat for Staten Island leaves a few minutes after midnight, but once in a while the boat has been delayed for some time for the scheme, and, discovering one night the the scheme, and, discovering one night that they might be twenty minutes later than the schedule time in arriving at the ferry, telephoned. "Hold the boat for Mr. Wiman." The boat lingered, the young men came down, but Mr. Wiman did not materialize, and at last the boat had to go. The episcde was duly commented upon, and now the ferry master is in a quantary. The next time Mr. Wiman telephones to hold the boat it is likely that the ferry official will be positive that the owner of the ferry himself is at the other end of the wire, or somebody will be left.

fluffy-skirted young woman has disappeared from the circus ring? When I was a boy I rom in circus ring? when I was a coy I used to rit in breathless admiration while roung women in tarleman-spanned skirts rods standing on bareba-ked horses. The skirts nobbed and finshed, and the girls looked like some sort of supernatural beings. Nowadays they wear plain lights. I am a-rry that the tarletan and spangles have gone. The circus is no longer so enjoyable."

Gen Bragg tells a good story of his first meeting with Oliver P. Morton, the great war Governor. "I've beard a great deal of you. sir," said Brazz. "Yes," said Morton: "what's the use of being a feller unless you're a hell o a feller?"

"It is very difficult to search out crimes among Italians," said a police officer. "They are so clannish and so mortally afraid of the

"One of the pleasant signs of spring is th change in the dress of working girls," said an old New Yorker. "All winter long they an old New Yorker. "All winter long they wear the same cloth dress with the short wrap. Bometimes there is a bit of fur around the sleevee or the collar of the wrap. But some day, when spring is really come, they come out in their wash dresses. These are blue and pink and light brown and yellow brushins and ralloces. They are simply made and are very becoming. It is cheaper for them to dress for summer. Then, too, they get far better effects."

Park for over a week now. They appeared when the children returned to take possession when the children returned to take possession. Any day you may see them floating about, reflected in the lake with the smiling, happy faces leaning over said the bright effects of the land roundabout that has so long facted into the water so gloomily. Then the late of the Park is full of the chirps and songs of the birds, and also of that other melody of warm weather, the voices of these same entildrangied to be released from long confinement in the house.

steps on my gown." said a woman. "I realize that a woman should hold up her gown and

teresting survivors of the war. He lost his leg after, and not in the war, but he suffered a greater misfortupe in the death of his son, who was shot down before his eyes during a cavalry skirmien. The brilliant cavalry leader dushed up to the fallen body of the boy, raised it and hissed the youth's face—and then rode op into the light.

That great sheet of plate glass that fell and went to flinders in Brooklyn the other day had queer history. It was about twelve teet square and was worth \$1,200. It could have been made in this country, but it could have have been carried to Brooklyn, because of the tunnels it would have to puss through. It was too big to travel on the canals. Bo it was made in the south of France. It met with troe ble in its trip across the Brooklyn Bridge, and had to be canted so one side to nea under the passenger platform. After all that, just as it reached its destination it was smached.

Mr. John W. Alexander, the President of the Fellowcraft Club, will finish this week the cortrait of Mr. George W. Childs. which that kindly editor promised to give to the club. Mr. Acsander has produced such a picture as was warranted by his reputation.

There is much loose talk about the knotty questions that would have arisen had Ben anin Harrison crossed the border into Mexico when he was invited to do so by Fre-ident Diaz, but President Arthur left this country two or three times while he was President—all in one week and while he was muskellonge fishing among the Thousand Islands. There is no trick about lighting a safety

natch without the box that goes with it. Any one can light any safety match on a pane of another. A famous artist who greatly admires the

Roman Catholic cathedral in this city insists that it is a pity the present roof is not removed and one of red tiling substituted for it. He says that this change would enrich the noble pile incalculably. At the outset of the war Gen. Lee said: "I

see that the North is utilizing the negro as a soldier. I wish Mr. Davis would see the advantage of our doing the same thing. We could get more negroes than they can, and the negro is peculiarly amenable to discipline and would make a capital soldier.

"I suppose you understand," said he, "that whichever way this fight turns out the negro must be freed."

Mr. Benoni Irwin is finishing a portrait of Fellowerski Club's collection of the portrait of its Presidents. Mr. Irwin hopes to have the portrait ready for presentation to the club at the pext and last dinner of the season, on the 29th inst. Mr. John W. Alexander to be added to the

The weather vane on the great tower of the Madison Equare Garden is to be a fifteen-foot tall bronze figure of Diana by Augustus St. Gauden. The beautiful goddess will point to the source of the wind with her bow and arrow. The fiaring cloak that flies one loose end behind her will catch the wind and move her round her endless circuit.

The general passenger agents are the liveliest and most irrepressible of all drummers. after all. The other day a leading novelist published a short story, the scene of which published a short story, the scene of which was laid in a modern testibule train. The names of certain cities along the route of the train made it plain what railroad the novelet had in view. The passenger sent: of all the other lines that run vestibule trains affected to believe that this was an advertisement for the rival road, and besieged the publishers with innuiries as to the charge for subsequent romances which should have the seenes laid along their tracks.

along their tracks.

The negro bootblack in the Palace Hotel.
San Francisco, is either the wittlest or the checklest fellow in his line in this country. It's according to how you take him. The other day a New Yorker waite! by the blacking stadd for the Vice-Fresident of Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express to have his shoes shined. "Bhins.sir?"the black asked of the New Yorker. "No, not to-day," the New Yorker replied. "Oh, you better have 'em shined." said the black it you mus remember you cut with a sentlemen."